

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

1-12. (Cancelled)

13. (Withdrawn) A device for administering an injectable product from a reservoir, the device comprising:

- a first volume and a second volume, wherein the volumes are adapted to contain a fluid and the volumes are capable of being in fluid communication with each other;
- a drive mechanism adapted to act on the fluid in the first volume, thereby causing the amount of fluid in the second volume to increase; and
- a driven mechanism adapted to be acted on by the fluid in the second volume, thereby causing the delivery of the injectable product from the reservoir.

14. (Withdrawn) The device of claim 13, wherein the fluid is a liquid.

15. (Withdrawn) The device of claim 13, wherein the drive mechanism further comprises a drive piston having a first area of contact with the fluid in the first volume, and the driven mechanism further comprises a driven piston having a second area of contact with the fluid in the second volume.

16. (Withdrawn) The device of claim 15, wherein the first area of contact is larger than the second area of contact.

17. (Withdrawn) The device of claim 15, wherein the drive mechanism further comprises a drive spring that drives the drive piston.

18. (Withdrawn) The device of claim 15, wherein the reservoir is an integral part of the device and further comprising a delivering piston operably connected to the driven piston via a piston rod, the

delivering piston configured to displace through the reservoir to cause the delivery of the injectable product.

19. (Withdrawn) The device of claim 15, wherein the reservoir is an ampoule having an integral delivering piston, wherein the device further comprises a casing adapted to receive the ampoule, wherein the driven piston further comprises a piston rod extending between the driven piston and the delivering piston, the piston rod configured to displace the delivering piston through the ampoule to cause the delivery of the injectable product.

20. (Withdrawn) The device of claim 13, further comprising a fluid communication pathway running between the first and second volumes and a reflux valve located on the pathway, wherein the reflux valve is adapted to allow fluid flow along the pathway from the second volume to the first volume, but not from the first volume to the second volume.

21. (Withdrawn) The device of claim 20, wherein the reflux valve comprises a ball, a valve seat, and a spring for holding the ball against the valve seat.

22. (Withdrawn) The device of claim 20, further comprising a fluid communication capillary running between the first and second volumes and adapted to allow fluid flow from the first volume and into the second volume.

23. (Withdrawn) The device of claim 13, further comprising a cylindrical capillary body within a sleeve, the cylindrical capillary body including at least one thread spiralling about the outer circumferential side of the cylindrical capillary body, the outer edge of the thread abutting against the sleeve and forming a capillary running between the first and second volumes and adapted to allow fluid flow from the first volume and into the second volume.

24. (Withdrawn) The device of claim 13, further comprising a cylindrical capillary body within a sleeve, the sleeve including at least one thread spiralling about the inner circumferential side of the sleeve, the outer edge of the thread abutting against the outer circumferential side of the cylindrical

capillary body and forming a capillary running between the first and second volumes and adapted to allow fluid flow from the first volume and into the second volume.

25. (Withdrawn) The device of claim 13, further comprising an injection pen or syringe casing generally enclosing said volumes and said mechanisms.

26. (Withdrawn) A device for administering an injectable product from a reservoir, the device comprising a drive mechanism coupled via a transmission to a driven mechanism, wherein a drive force applied by the drive mechanism to the transmission is reduced by the transmission and applied to the injectable product in the reservoir via the driven mechanism.

27. (Withdrawn) The device of claim 26, wherein a drive displacement applied by the drive mechanism to the transmission is increased by the transmission and applied to the injectable product in the reservoir via the driven mechanism.

28. (Withdrawn) The device of claim 26, wherein the transmission is a hydraulic transmission.

29. (Withdrawn) The device of claim 28, wherein the hydraulic transmission comprises a first fluid volume adapted to be acted on by the drive mechanism, a second fluid volume adapted to act on the driven mechanism, and a fluid communication pathway interconnecting the first and second fluid volumes, wherein the first and second fluid volumes are capable of being in fluid communication via the fluid communication pathway, wherein when the drive mechanism causes the first fluid volume to decrease, the second fluid volume is increased.

30. (Withdrawn) The device of claim 29, further comprising a pressure reducing feature located along the fluid communication pathway, the pressure reducing feature being adapted to create a pressure differential between the first and second fluid volumes when the first fluid volume is decreasing as the second fluid volume is increasing.

31. (Withdrawn) The device of claim 30, wherein the pressure reducing feature is the fluid communication pathway itself.

32. (Withdrawn) The device of claim 29, further comprising a cylindrical body within a sleeve, the cylindrical body separating the first fluid volume from the second fluid volume and including at least one thread spiralling about the outer circumferential side of the cylindrical body, the outer edge of the thread abutting against the sleeve and forming the fluid communication pathway running between the first and second volumes.

33. (Withdrawn) The device of claim 29, further comprising a cylindrical body within a sleeve, the sleeve including at least one thread spiralling about the inner circumferential side of the sleeve, the outer edge of the thread abutting against the outer circumferential side of the cylindrical body and forming the fluid communication pathway running between the first and second volumes.

34. (Withdrawn) The device of claim 29, further comprising a second fluid communication pathway running between the first and second volumes and a reflux valve located on the second pathway, wherein the reflux valve is adapted to allow fluid flow along the second pathway from the second volume to the first volume, but not from the first volume to the second volume.

35. (Withdrawn) The device of claim 34, wherein the reflux valve comprises a ball, a valve seat, and a spring for holding the ball against the valve seat.

36. (Withdrawn) The device of claim 29, wherein the drive mechanism further comprises a drive piston having a first area of contact with the fluid in the first volume, and the driven mechanism further comprises a driven piston having a second area of contact with the fluid in the second volume.

37. (Withdrawn) The device of claim 36, wherein the first area of contact is larger than the second area of contact.

38. (Withdrawn) The device of claim 36, wherein the drive mechanism further comprises a drive spring that drives the drive piston.

39. (Withdrawn) The device of claim 26, further comprising an injection pen or syringe casing generally enclosing said mechanisms and said transmission.

40. (Previously Presented) A method for administering an injectable product from a reservoir, the method comprising:

providing a first volume and a second volume, wherein the volumes are adapted to contain a fluid;

placing the volumes in fluid communication; and

decreasing the volume of the first volume, thereby causing the amount of fluid in the second volume to increase, wherein the first volume is decreased by urging a first piston against the first volume; and

wherein the increasing second volume causes the second volume to exert a compression force on a second piston that drives the second piston, which causes the administration of injectable product from the reservoir.

41. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 40, wherein the fluid is a liquid.

42. (Cancelled)

43. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 40, wherein a spring urges the first piston.

44. (Cancelled)

45. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 40, wherein an area of contact between the first piston and the fluid in the first volume is larger than an area of contact between the second piston and the fluid in the second volume.

46. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 40, wherein the second piston has a piston rod operably coupled to a third piston displaceable through the reservoir and in contact with the injectable product.

47. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 40, further comprising creating a pressure differential between the first volume and the second volume when the first volume is being decreased.

48. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 40, further comprising providing an injection pen or syringe casing generally enclosing said volumes.

49. (New) The method of claim 40, wherein the injectable product comprises a medical or cosmetic agent.

50. (New) The method of claim 40, wherein the fluid comprises a viscous oil.

51. (New) A method for administering an injectable product from a reservoir, the method comprising:

- providing a first volume and a second volume, wherein the volumes are adapted to contain a fluid;
- placing the volumes in fluid communication; and
- decreasing the volume of the first volume, thereby causing the amount of fluid in the second volume to increase, wherein the first volume is decreased by urging a first piston in a first direction against the first volume; and
- wherein the increasing second volume causes the second volume to exert a compression force on a second piston that drives the second piston in a second direction, which causes the administration of injectable product from the reservoir; and
- wherein the first direction is generally opposite the second direction.